REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,212—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 14 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ " "
Third and succeeding	1 " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes a follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Karwhal, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place when inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

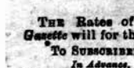
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

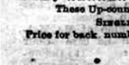


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

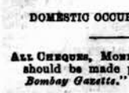
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd May1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL. SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.



THE Steam Ship ATALANTA 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. Tillson, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 450
" Suez..... " 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

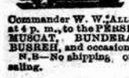
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
RYDALL HALL	2,700 350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 300	At
*SPREE HALL	2,700 350	fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,700 350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

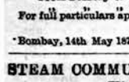
Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Our Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(a) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th May.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Frazer	27th do.
(a) NIZAM	2795	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
PERA	3119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2775	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
MONGOLIA	2803	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	6/0	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	3559	400	A. H. Johnson	27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	24th May.
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... " 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICES.

SOLUTION OF

DIALYSED IRON,

OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FOR the convenience of Constituents, we beg to announce having ESTABLISHED a TEMPORARY BRANCH of our business at MALTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co.

Indian Branches:

KING, KING & Co., Bombay.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

J. PEARSE,

BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,

22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.

BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES ASPHALTES (LIMITED).

FRENCH ASPHALTE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in Bombay are prepared to take orders for the supply of ASPHALTE and BITUMEN for the use of Municipalities, and will afford every information as to cost and method of working. For durability and cheapness the material supplied by this Company has been proved to have advantages over any other yet produced.

It has been eminently successful in the making of SKATING RINKS, some of the largest and best in ENGLAND having been laid by this Company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, August 1877.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee .....Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad...Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN ..... " 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST..... " 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 p.m..... " 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner per month. " 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ... " 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ... " 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ... " 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week —on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE.
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1878.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE INFANT "ZAZEL."

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAMSON, CHAMPION OF THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

CHANG FHOW FROM CHINA.

THREE FULL BANDS.

BOX AND COX.

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

FIREWORKS.

DANCING ON THE LEVIATHAN PLATFORM.

REFRESHMENT BUFFETS WITH ABUNDANCE OF ICE.

ICES AND ICED DRINKS.

Gates open at 8 o'clock—Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Seats Numbered and Reserved	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	" 2
Promenade	" 1

To avoid crushing or confusion at the gates, it is requested that visitors will purchase tickets before the evening of performance.

FOR SALE,
THE FINE IRON SHIP
SIMLA,

NOW on her way out to Bombay, and almost due, from the Clyde.

For particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIVE PIECES of GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND, on Falkland Road, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May 1878, at 2 p.m. Plan of the Lands can be seen, and the terms of sale learnt, on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th May 1878.

DEVONSHIRE CYDER.

BOTTLED BY WARD AND SON.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a fresh CONSIGNMENT of the above, in excellent condition.

Quarts	Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints	3½ "

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

A FIRST CLASS PONEY CROYDON, English built, nearly new and in perfect repair, gracefully yet strongly built, would prove very useful to Polo players. Price Rs. 200.

A very fast-trotting Poney, nearly thirteen hands, not yet 6 years of age, quiet to ride or drive. Price Rs. 100.

Also, a nearly new set of Brass-mounted Harness, in perfect repair. Price Rs. 100.

Or the whole of the above for Rs. 380.

Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,

24, APOLLO STREET.

	Rs. a.
KANGRA PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA	1 4 per lb.
" PEKOE "	1 6 "
" ORANGE PEKOE "	1 10 "
" MIXTURE "	1 "
NEILGHERRY SOUCHONG "	1 8 "
" PEKOE "	1 8 "
" ORANGE PEKOE "	1 10 "
" MIXTURE "	1 0 "

For small quantities 2 As. a lb. extra.

A. S. REUBEN, Salesman. WM. WATSON & Co., Managers.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.

Per doz. Quarts .....Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... " 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REGULATION Privilege Remittance Receipt Forms. In books of 50 leaves, 12 annas each, including postage, at the *Civilian Printing Works*, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WANTED, by a steady Practical Man, a situation as Mill Manager. First class references as to character and ability. Address M. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN by BIRTH and EDUCATION wishes for a BIRTH in a Mercantile Firm; or he would be glad to enter into an arrangement as JUNIOR PARTNER. The highest references can be given. Apply by letter in the first instance to "ROBERTUS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at Dadur Cross Road, Naigaum, DEANSTON VILLA. For rent, &c., apply to NESSERWANJEE JAMASJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

BOARD and LODGING, Rs. 40 per month, Batcheloirs' Quarters, large AIRY BUNGALOW, RESPECTABLE HOME. Address C. and H. P., *Bombay Gazette*.

APPLES, PEARS and QUINCES, FRESH from AUSTRALIA. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA." *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT and Co.'s AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, 18th instant, a pair of BAY AUSTRALIANS, good conditioned, quiet and serviceable, with open Carriage, in good order; also a BAY ARAB HORSE, goes well and fast in Harness.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Chocolate Drops, at PEARSE'S, Confectionery House, 22, Apollo Street.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, rom Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers,
from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS, of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.
Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal. As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Frosh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

APPLES, APPLES, AND PEARS,

JUST ARRIVED FROM AUSTRALIA.

APPLES, 1st quality .....Rs. 2 per dozen, cash.
Do. 2nd " " 1 do.
PEARS, good and sweet..... " 1-8 do.

Apply to N. V. CURRANEE and Co., opposite the Custom House.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S

COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.			CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	*	ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	*	ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	*	ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	*	ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with	33	0
29	14	*	ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	*	ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	*	ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	**	TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	***	THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	****	FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silvis, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.R.S. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. Maclagan, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

NEW APERIENT

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal* and the whole of Medical Press.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from

WATER.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

May be obtained from Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON AND LEATHER PIPES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla Metal Mart—

A quantity of old iron and leather pipes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, &c.

AUCTION SALE of the following Wines, from Harper, Boulton and Co. to close consignments. Another Batch.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s Office, in Forbes Street, the following choice wines.

Sherries, Amontillado, 5 Stars, Green Sealed, Yellow, Crown and Feather, Crown Brown, and Blue Seal,

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1878.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, for sale by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the late Hormusjee Ezdujee Sookhia, the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage, bear ng the date 30th August 1876, and a deed of further charges, bearing the date, 24th September 1877, respectively.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, with its appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Cowasjee Patell Street, within the fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, partly on ground belonging to the Government of India, and partly on ground belonging to the estate of Seerpay Muccundjee Guzeerati, deceased, and containing by admeasurement [120½] square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under No. 236, and by the Collector of assessment, under No. 95, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Cowasjee Patell Street, or towards the west by a wall at the back of the premises, hereby released, and behind which there is a passage, belonging to the premises intended to be hereby conveyed for the halalcore to pass and repass, on or towards the north by the house of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur partly thereto, and on or towards the south by the house of Dorabjee Burjorjee Dady Burjorna.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 17th May 1878.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and fancy goods in trade of the undersigned, closing their establishment.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will dispose of by Public Auction, at their room, the following goods consisting of—

Rich cut glass ware such a liquor, wine, sherry and champagne glasses beer and soda tumblers, decanters, salt cellars, whitecoloured and gold bordered dinner sets, breakfast and dessert sets, fish bowls, sets of jugs and basins, tea pots, best electro-plated tea sets, travelling beer mugs with glass bottoms, in cases, rich set of spoons and forks in case, silver light storm-proof table lamps with bronze figured and glass stands, nice parian figures of different objects, a large number of real bronze figures of various objects, large and small size mahogany dressing glasses with and without marble slab, splendid flower vases under domes with crystals, flowers and leaves and with porcelain flower pots, very large size real bohemian flower vases, a large selection of oleograph chromo, photographic and lithographic pictures in rich frames sample piece of carpets marble table time-pieces with and without alarms, large size mirror plateaus, leather dressing and shaving cases, silk umbrellas, real Malacca silver-mounted walking-sticks, riding whips, courier bags, stereoscopes, one mechanical ship with music, and carpenter tool chest, ladies and gentlemen's shoes, Bohemian glass, tin, and wooden powder boxes with puffs, spare puffs, cologne water, pomatum, lady's and gentleman's silk socks and stockings, opera glasses, paint boxes, sample cutlery consisting of pocket knives, spare combs, shades, shells accordians, &c., &c.

Gold jewellery consisting of watch guards, neck chain double and single lockets, gold finger rings, pens and pencils, illuminium pencils, silver watches, spectacles, eye glasses, &c.

Lost of wines consisting of port-wine, sherry Madeira liquor, peppermint cordial, Italian wine, 30 dozen quarts of Anglo-Bavarian beer.

Furniture consisting of one writing table with 14 drawers, office table, chairs, blackwood cupboards with glass door show cases, counter tables in 6 pairs, blackwood and teakwood presses, shelves, iron treasury, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Bombay, 17th May 187-.

NOTICES.

LOTS of BUNGALOWS, Offices, Shops, Godowns, Carriages, Horses, Furniture for hire and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 16TH MAY 1878.

THE greatest dulness has prevailed in business to-day, and so far as actual transactions are concerned we might now be in the middle of the monsoon. Some portion of the quietness is doubtless due to the absence of political news from Home, on which everything at the moment seems to hinge, but there can be little doubt that, with the most favourable advices, there is not the basis of an active trade in the place. Cotton is about worked out; Seeds are short in quantity and poor in quality; and in imports there seems no hope of improvement short of a favourable monsoon.

The Commercial telegrams from London of yesterday's date do not report any very special movements, but such as they are they betray no lack of confidence in a pacific settlement with Russia. Consols have advanced from 96 to 96¼; French Rentes remain unchanged at 109⅜; and in Enfaced Rupee Paper the only movement is a decline of 1 per cent. in Fives-and-a-half.

The London General Produce Markets are with out change, and in Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals we have only to notice a reduction of ¾d. per lb. in Yellow Metal. Wheat is reported steady, but Reuter gives no quotations to arrive. In Seeds we note a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed ex-Warehouse, and both Linseed and Rapeseed are said to be dull.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece Goods Market unsettled, doubtless owing to the strike in north east Lancashire. At all events there is nothing in the position otherwise to call for such a report; dulness there might be, but in the absence of fresh political developments it is difficult to find any other reason than the strike to account for an unsettled feeling.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales only reaching 8,000 bales. Spot prices are unaltered and Reuter says nothing about arrivals, but from private sources we learn that a quieter feeling prevails, and that buyers are indisposed to operate.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents., but August shipment has advanced from 11 3-16 to 11⅛ cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts	4,000	2,000	2,800
Five days' ,, ...	14,000	11,100	14,500
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,108,000	3,851,500	3,983,000

A withdrawal of £50,000 is reported from the Bank of England, but the rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills is quoted at 2⅝ per cent. against 2¢ on Saturday last.

We learn from a private source that Reuter's report of Tuesday respecting the East India Wool sales must have been a mistake. The sales do not take place till the 21st instant, when it is expected about 16,000 bales will be offered. Possibly the auction alluded to by Reuter may have been the London Colonial Wool sales.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday £400,000 were offered and allotted as follows:—£359,000 to Calcutta and £11,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8d.-41 and £30,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8d.-37; tenders on all three places at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee receiving 10 per cent. As compared with last week slightly higher rates have been obtained, 1s. 8¾d. having then obtained 13 per cent. of the amounts applied for, while on Calcutta the average was only 1s. 8d.-38 per rupee. Bar Silver, however, still remains at 53½d. per oz., and the slight difference in Councils would not be sufficient under any circumstances to affect the market.

We learn by wire that the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta has to-day reduced its rates of Discount and Interest one per cent. all round, making the minimum 4 per cent. as against 7 per cent. with the Bank of Bombay. In the open market here, however, accommodation is obtainable at 3 per cent. per annum.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown a weaker tendency to-day, and for Private Bills rates are partially 1-16d. easier. There is nothing new in the position of the market, but it is daily becoming more evident that our export season is about over, and failing support from Calcutta or China—of which at the moment there is no indication—the scarcity of bills must necessarily exercise a depressing effect. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand .....Is. 8 7-16d.		per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.. Is. 8¾d.		
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...Is. 8 11-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...Is. 8½d.		,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very quiet, and in the absence of fresh political news from Home, without quotable change in values. We call Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has been moderately active, and prices are somewhat irregular. In Banks there is no change. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower, Port Cannings Rs. 5 higher. Press Companies are quiet, and in some instances a decline is quoted. Spinning and Weaving Companies are fairly steady, and in some instances Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in favour of holders.

The COTTON MARKET has evinced a very quiet feeling, but owing to the scarcity of Cotton, previous prices are pretty well maintained. Dholleras are an exception to the rule, there being to-day more sellers than buyers, but Oomras are very firmly held, and Sawginned Dharwar, owing to the difficulty in obtaining means of transport to the Coast, is scarce, and ready lots command quite a fancy price. Current quotations are:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 196	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do	,, 188	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 184	,, ,,
F. F. do	,, 174	,, ,,
Fair do	,, 164	,, ,,
Good Dholleras	,, 202	,, ,,
F. G. F. do	,, 197	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 192	,, ,,
G. G. Dharwar	,, 202	,, ,,

SEEDS are firm, supplies being still most limited, especially of good qualities. We quote Linseed at Rs. 6-9; Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are, if possible, more depressed than ever, and for the large number of vessels in harbour it seems impossible to find employment. For Liverpool the quotation is £1 per ton both by steam and sail, with next to nothing doing even at that.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable change. A very limited demand still prevails, and prices are nominally unaltered.

In COALS no fresh business has been done to arrive. Values, however, are nominally lower, by about As. 8 per ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ORISSA, 1,199 tons, Captain D. Wright, will sail to-day for Java, in ballast.

THE SHIP INVERAVON, 816 tons, Captain C. Cromwell, will sail to-day for Madras, in ballast.

THE S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain J. L. Browne, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE SHIP SCOTTISH CHIEFTAIN, 1,398 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 19th April, in ballast.

THE SHIP NEW ERA, 1,146 tons, Captain E. H. Sawyer, will sail to-day for Calcutta with original cargo to be carried in the same bottom.

THE SHIP LILLIAN, 1,226 tons, Captain S. W. Dick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 20th December, with a cargo of 1,606 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE BARQUE ABERFOYLE, 805 tons, Captain B. Dusantay, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Swansea, 8th Jan., with a cargo of 1,204 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE BARQUE DOCHRA, 966 tons, Captain H. Spalding, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst from Liverpool, 13th Jan., with a cargo of 1,262 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. CALCUTTA, 518 tons, Captain W. H. Mason, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. T. H. Mackenzie and 91 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Dochra	Spalding	Liverpool, Jan 13.
	Aberfoyle.....	Dusantay.....	Swansea, Jan 8.
16	Lillian	Dick	Cardiff, Dec 20.
	Scottish Chieftain...	Hamilton	Aden, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
16	Storm King.....	Read	Astoria.
	Persia	Jones	Diamond Island.
	Calcutta (s)	Mason	P. Gulf via Karrachee.
	Lumley Castle (s)...	Brown	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Orissa, Wright, to Java.
Ship Inveravon, Cromwell, to Madras.
Ship New Era, Sawyer, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May		
11	Deccan (s) .....Wyatt	Southampton, April 4
12	Benan ..... Ross	London, January 19.

DEPARTURES.

May 11—Steamer Chinsurah. Ship Furness Abbey.
May 12—Steamer Bushere.

PASSENGERS.

Per Deccan—Mr and Mrs Brett, Mr Hutcheon, Mr T Wilkinson, Mr J Doherty, Mrs McDonnell, Mr A Sanderson, Mr Harrington, Col Searle, Lieut R Tuckerey, Lieut Houghton, Lieut Holmes, Mr Hodgson, and Mr Branson.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
1	Khandalla (s).....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Odhowjee—20 iron anchores, Jafferjee Ebramjee. Ahemaly—22 packages hardware M. hamedaily Habibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—100 cases brandy, Cuthbert, Palmer and Co.
Thibet s—5 packages beef and 5 barrels pork, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Emblehope s—59 bundles and 515 bars iron, Teckum Jewa; 50 cases oldtom, Nusserwanjee Aspundiar; e.
Cervin s—4,009 bars iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Khedive s—4 cases cheese, Hajee Esmal Fagal.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Fanne—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Procurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Assiria s—26 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respirdera—227 cwts myrabollams, Narrondass Jaitha; 263 cwts myrabollams, Jeewan Vunmally.
Twilight—1,000 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Raphael—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Lennox—137 cwts coir yarn. Treecomdass Lowjee; 120 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Boucherdass Arsidasse; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 92 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall.
Cape St. Vincent—565 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 30 tons old iron, Rajaram Tryhjee and Co; 1,650 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 201 cwts myrabollams, Currumsey Poonja.
Sicily—814 cwts rapeseed, Cursondass Jadowjee; 101 cwts dry-ginger, Treecomdass Lowjee; 61 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 25 bales wool, Vulbubdass Hunsraj; 101 bales wool, Hurjeevan Yemoo; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 254 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 111 bales wool and 20 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.
Theseus s—600 cwts bones, Turmahanad Hassum; 1,340 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien—2 bales hides, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein; 130 cwts nuxvomica, Hajee Talib Arbee; 204 cwts myrabollams Jaitha Purshotum.
Venetia s—11 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 10 cases fishmaws, Alladin Babool; 5 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Saum; 1 cases, fishmaw, Nensey bhoy Gangjee; 17 cwts coffee and 11 boxes nutmegs, Peerbhoy Hackimjee; 3,00 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 7 bales fibre and 11 cases ton, J A Shepherd; 68 cases oilbanum, Datardina Nowjee; 45 cases oilbanum, Allarakhiabhoy Sazan; 9 cases sum, Dhurumsey Veljee; 22 cases gum, Rutton jee Jewraj; 63 bales cocoons, W Nicol and Co; 9 bags nutmegs and 227 bags myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 5 bundles skins, Jewraj Meenilly; 326 packages ribanum, Allimahamed Hassum; 2 bales skins, Allarakhia Nuthoo; 21 bales skins, Allarakia Nuthoo; 60 cases fishmaws, Mittia Munjee; 6 bales coir matting and 302 cwts ginger, J A Shepard; 264 cwts deer horns, Adamjee Peerjee; 1231 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 554 cwts K teeth, Abdool Reman Khan Mahamed; 12 bales hides and skins, Esmailbhoy Russoolbhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nearchus—9,000 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.
Loochoo—159 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orthes—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and, Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Venetia s—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and and Co.
Zephyrus—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Zeal s—259 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 30 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Burgos s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethopia s—128 bales cotton, Manekjee Shapoorjee; 100 bales cotton, Moolchund Khoosbal; 100 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Gambier, Major, R E, on duty, from Aden.
Dawson, Col, R A, on duty, from Poorundur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 13.

Mackenzie, Lieut, 1st Belooch Regt, on duty, to Hyderabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R J Bevan, R A, and Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major C E Stewart, 5th Punjaub Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Surgeon S O'B Banks are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned G O C No 361 of 1878, Captains Leckie and Mellis will rejoin their Corps, with effect from the 6th May 1878.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon G A Oliphant, Remount Reserve Depot, Hapur, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Surgeon Edward Fawcett, 35th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Acting Conductor G Walsh, Barrack Department.

The following order is confirmed:—Hyderabad Station Order, dated 11th April, directing Lieut-Colonel A F Davis, 27th N I, to perform the duties of Superintendent of Bazaars in addition to his own, vice Captain Nicolson.

The following promotions and Reversions in the Ordnance Department are orderdered:—

Promotions—Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) John Meade to be Conductor from the 9th April, in succession to Conductor Kennedy, reduced to the rank of Sub-Conductor by sentence of a District Court Martial. Sub-Conductor A Foley to be Acting Conductor from the 9th April 1878, in succession to Meade, promoted.

Reversions—Acting Conductor A Foley to revert to Sub-Conductor and Acting Sub-Conductor Albert Boyce to Store Serjeant from the 24th April, consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Conductor O'Brien.

Promotions—Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) S Sparrow to be Conductor, and Store serjeant Charles Fletcher to be Sub-Conductor from the 26th April, in succession to Conductor Forrestell, resigned. Sub-Conductor A Foley to be Acting Conductor from the 29th April, in succession to Sparrow, promoted.

Captain T Nicholls, General List, Bengal Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain M F Cousmaker, St ff Corps, Colonel W W Goodfellow, C B R E.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified:—Lieut Colonel C D J Dodd, Staff Corps, four months. Lieut Colonel J. Hills, R E, two months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H W Bagnell, B A, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 19th of July next and subsidiary leave for two days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W C Parr relinquished charge of the Office of the Judicial Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, on the 25th ultimo

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major F J T Ross is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karrachee during the absence of Mr Foxton on leave, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Police Officers have passed the Lower and Higher Standard Examination according to the tests prescribed in Rules I and VII of the Police Examination Rules:—

Lower Standard Rule I—Mr M Kennedy, Acting Second Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Higher Standard, Rule VII—Mr H G Gell, Acting Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

Mr A D Alexander, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karrachee, has passed the Lower Standard Examination according to the test prescribed in Rule I of the Police Examination Rules.

Mr W W Wellis, Deputy Jailor of the Yerauda Central Jail, is appointed Superintendent and Jailor of the Convict Gang employed at the Ati Tank in the Sholapoor District.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable John Marriott, Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate-General of Bombay.

Mr W H Crowe, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapoor, has received privilege leave of absence for three months from the 3rd June next.

Mr A L P Larken, Assistant Collector in the District of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Poona.

Mr R M Kennedy, Assistant Collector in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Satara.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy, C S, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Kanrowal Chandumal, Extra Assistant Collector in the District of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Hyderabad.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon H De Tatham, M D, M R C P, is appointed to act a Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College from the date of departure of Dr A H Hughes on sick leave.

Mr A D Ezekiel is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Poona Civil Engineering College Workshops, vice Mr Robert Royal, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G Betham, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade, with effect from 1st October 1877.

Mr J C Masurier, Assistant Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, with effect from the 3rd April.

Mr Lalubhai Govardhandas, Head Accountant in the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, passed with credit on the 30th ultimo an examination according to the higher standard under Rule VII. of the Rules for the Examination of Officers of the Salt Department.

Mr R M Kennedy, C S, to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr A D Younghusband, C S, to be Assistant Collector, Surat.

Messrs A L P Larken and E H Moscardi, of the Civil Service, and Rao Bahadur Appaji Raoji Mandalsar of Pandharpur, passed the Departmental Examination according to the higher standard on the 4th instant.

Mr R M Kennedy, C S, passed the Departmental Examination according to the lower standard and also in the Marathi language on the above date.

Mr A L P Larken has also passed his examination in the extra Judicial Paper under Rules 10 and 38 of the Examination Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Dada N Selke was allowed sick leave for two months from 21st December 1877.

Mr E W Mason, Collector, Third Grade Persian Gulf Telegraph, passed an examination in the Mekrani dialect of the Beluchi language on the 15th ultimo.

Apothecary Maloney is appointed to hold charge of the Civil medical duties at Sukker, with effect from 16th April.

Assistant Surgeon M S Poonwalla is appointed to the medical charge of the Depôt Peons at Sholapur during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Narayan Ananta on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon H P Jervis is temporarily appointed to perform the duties of the Assistant Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, Poona, with effect from 6th inst ns during the absence of Surgeon Davidson, or until further orders.

Honorary Surgeon Leahy is appointed to the Civil medical charge of Gogo.

Surgeon-Major N Hopkins, Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee, was allowed subsidiary leave from 20th to 28th April last, inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W C Hughes is promoted to temporary Executive Engineer, Third Grade, from the 16th April, vice Mr D Rutherford, who has proceeded on furlough.

The following temporary promotions are made from the 3rd May, vice Captain E L Marryat, R E:—Mr G T Molecey to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade. Mr E K Reinold to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade. Mr F B Maclaren to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade. Lieut G Davidson, R E, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr T R Wynne, Assistant Engineer, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 3rd May.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W W B Whitesford, R E, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Kaladgi.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon..... 16th, 7h 22 8m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 17	.....	5 27	6 26	11 57 m	5 17 m
				11 38 a	5 56 a
Sat. 18	.....	5 27	6 26	0 39 m	5 59 m
				.....	6 39 a
Sun. 19	4th Sunday after Easter	5 26	6 26	0 20 m	6 42 m
				1 24 a	7 26 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 26	6 27	1 8 m	7 24 m
				2 6 a	8 11 a
Tues. 21	.....	5 25	6 27	1 52 m	8 8 m
				2 53 a	9 6 a
Wed. 22	English Mail Expected.	5 25	6 27	2 45 m	8 50 m
				3 37 a	10 0 a
Th. 23	.....	5 25	6 28	3 43 m	9 44 m
				4 55 a	10 55 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PACKETS intended to reach His Excellency the GOVERNOR or the PRIVATE SECRETARY on or after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, should, until further orders, be sent to "BELLA VISTA," MAHABLESHWAR.

G. H. E. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 14th May 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

ARRAKIEL—May 6th, at Rangoon, Carr G. Arrakiel, Esq. Official Assignee, and Receiver Recorder's Court, aged 50 year and 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

THE *Times*, in recent articles on the Indian Army, revives the old fallacy about the Military Civil Service exhausting the native regiments of their best men. The regimental officers of the Indian Army will not thank the *Times* for that bit of information, as stale as it is unprofitable, as false as it is furtive; but, then, any writer on Indian politics can slip his knife into "that pig, the Native Army," for the Native Army has no friends. The enthusiasm got up about the Expedition just started we can estimate at its true value. When for once in a way a thankless service is dragged to the front, there are plenty of time-serving parties to throw their three-farthing wreaths before it, but let the sensation of the moment expire, and where is the Indian Army—why, just where it was before, at the tail of the Civil Service? "All the "cleverest, the smartest, the best officers of the "Indian Army prepare themselves for, and by "dint of ability enter the Civil Service": that is the song of nearly every one who professes to treat of this matter; but where's the proof of an allegation as unjust as it is ungenerous? The assertion is founded upon nothing but the mere supposition that better pay and easier work must, as a matter of course, act as an irrepressible temptation to the best officers to desert their own service for the other. A supposition which entails a second; that ability is so well recognised in India that a military man only needs talent in order to take his choice between military and civil employ. We in India know better than that. We know that the race is not always to the swift, or the battle to the strong, but that "interest" has everything, except in rare cases, to do with the transfer of officers from the army to the better paid Civil Service. When we meet some notorious dullard of civil employ with a military title tacked on to his name, we cannot but think he points a fine moral to the *Times* writers on "exhaustion of regimental abilities." If the truth were known, it might be found that the man's wife, or his uncle, or his first cousin was at the bottom of his transfer from the army, not himself. Nay, we will even take Civil (Military) Service, and regimental service, man for man, and say that so far as talent or ability goes the one is just as good as the other, that there is not a hap'orth of distinction between them. The true difference is, that whereas civil employ affords a military man the opportunity of showing in time of peace the stuff that is in him, the Indian regiment denies him that advantage. The regimental officer can only come to the front in war. And it is because he is perforce in the background that he is considered stupid. No account is taken of the frightful monotony of his duties, or their importance. It is thought because these are to some extent mechanical they need require no intelligence; but a better insight into Indian military affairs would show that the administration of a native regiment is a business demanding as much tact and intelligence as that of any district or department in the country.

The regimental officers of the Indian Army, though their voice for obvious reasons is not heard, might argue the matter from *their* side just as consistently as the others do from theirs. They might say that it is not the best of their number who enter civil employ, but the worst,—the men who adopting the profession of arms feel themselves unfitted for it from physical deficiency, from laziness, from incapacity to stand hard work, from disinclination to submit to the inconveniences of discipline. They might say, with some point, that the men who are not "good fellows," cheery companions, and so on, flee from the army to gratify their ugly unsocial traits in a sphere where these faults are less liable to notice; but the regimental officers say nothing of the kind; *they* make no accusations, they leave the invidious task of doing this to the deserters from their colours. It is for the man who has left the army to abuse it. It is for him to bepraise himself at the expense of his whilom comrades, and, as he cannot do this better than by saying that all the talent of the army goes into the Civil Service, it is not strange if the public has been educated up to that conclusion. For all the argument is on one side. The other side is silent. In this unfair warfare the one has full liberty of the pen; to the other the pen is forbidden.

If the *Times*, instead of lending its weight to promulgate a delusion, were to urge the abolition of the Military Civil Service, it would do the State some service. Knowing full well as we do, that it is not always the smartest and best officers who leave the army to enter the Civil Service, but rather those who have the best "interest," it could not much matter whether civilians were taken from the army or from any other branch of the public service; but, once entered to the Civil Service, let military men remain there, and cease from making that coign of vantage a kind of dunghill on which to crow "Excelsior" at their old comrades. Their connection with the army should be severed with their departure from it. They have no claims to military titles (unless American) when employed as civilians, and the army gains nothing from the connection—just the contrary. "Civil employ" is, in fact, one of those abuses handed down to us from other days which manage to rear their evil heads despite attacks of sense and reason; and about the surest proof of patronage, not "ability," being at the root of its existence, is its ongevity.

For our own part we are sorry to see the *Times* singing to the old tune at a moment so inopportune as this. That period was singularly ill chosen to talk of the regimental officers as "dregs" which saw an Indian Expedition of native soldiers quitting these shores full of disciplined enthusiasm and admirable spirit. The "dregs" could not have been so very bad which caused these troops to forget caste and prejudice to cross the *kala panee* and fight for the Queen; and the choicer military civilians could scarcely have made more of the sepoys had they condescended to direct their superior talents to the vulgarity of discipline. The *Times* is, however, to be excused for taking the popular view of the matter, which is that talent in India invariably radiates towards gold, and we suppose that we shall soon have a leading article in that journal attempting to show that it was the civil-military officers, not the regimental officers, who managed by their magnificent example to inculcate so fine a spirit to Her Imperial Majesty's faithful soldiers in the East. Even were *that* said, the regimental officers would still be silent. Theirs is the patient lot to endure, while the others talk and write. Are they not "dregs"; and contemned for doing their duty without flourish or fuss or brand marks of "talent"? Nevertheless, the Native Army contains as fine a body of officers as there is to be found in any army in the world. The only pity is that those who employ them are the least alive to the fact.

A MOST significant fact in connection with education throughout India, but especially bearing upon this Presidency, is the prominence given to the higher classes of culture. It is significant because it finally means the predominance of, almost exclusively, one caste or class—a predominance which has wrought evil to the country in former times and will do so again. We need scarcely say that we refer to the Brahmins. Not only does the practical monopoly of higher education confer on them a great and unfair advantage in their ordinary social and religious relations with the mass of the people, but it places, as we have before pointed out, the executive administration of the Government in the bands of those who have brought so many Governments to disaster and ruin. In addition, it trains up a vast number of utterly useless and nerveless beings to become a perpetual thorn in the side of the rulers of the country.

If the object of such education were to train up a reserve of useful public servants, one half of the staff and establishment would suffice. The Government, however, is now in the position of a "crammer" cramming a mob of youths, who almost all look to it for employment; and, instead of being thankful for the education, such as it is, they are hurt that they do not get place and pay in addition. All the preaching of energetic Governors will not teach the hungry and indolent Brahmin that "education is its own "reward." Mere education is *not* its own reward. The reward lies in the fruits of that education, and the Brahmin demands one kind of fruit only, and scorns any other. He insists on the power and patronage, however small, that a place under Government gives him. When he is educated, you have the same Brahmin that has existed so many hundreds of years, plus a power of making himself exceedingly obnoxious, because he has the means of making himself heard under new and more favourable conditions. A Brahmin with a veneer of a "best English poet," and a varnish of faulty mathematics, is the same as ever he was, with this addition: "the trail of the serpent is over them all."

There is but one way to obviate the defects of this monopoly, and we would, before pointing this out, suggest a reason why the monopoly exists. We have given to the country a system of education based on the principle that "all men are equal." The benefits of education are placed by our system in the hands of the Brahmin caste, who discourage openly attempts to educate any but their own caste. Principles which are successful in England, where all are practically equal, and where the richer classes actually pay for the education of the poorer, are false in this country, where no amount of liberal teachings cause the Brahmin to practise liberality. An Englishman's views are broad enough to induce him to aid his inferiors to an equality with himself, and to rejoice at their success. A Brahmin's one object is to keep down at all hazards those of another caste, and to prevent the slightest rise of his inferiors. "Free trade in intellect" is the cry of liberal England; "monopoly" that of Brahmin India. The main truth of the above will, we think, scarcely be denied.

The only remedy we can discover is that a system of caste education should be fostered. That, in fact, the great mass of the people being of the Koonbee and Mahar castes, teachers from among them should be specially trained for educational work in villages. Such koonbee teachers as there are, are generally good workers, and take pride in their work, because they are koonbees and have reached to their position against odds. Obviously, koonbee teachers would be rather proud than otherwise of teaching Brahmins, and would certainly not exclude them, while they would encourage the attendance of their own caste and of mahars. The koonbee is not compelled by any immoral law of his caste to look exclusively to education as a means of gaining his livelihood, and his work in that course is likely to be much more free and untrammelled for being optional. A normal school, specially for the training of koonbees to teach koonbees, would be a large step in the right direction. Even now the Brahmins say among themselves that ours is a "mahar "Government." This cry, wrung from the heart of a disappointed illiberality, should be a boast and a sign of English justice. It is the first glimpse the Brahmins have had of a departing monopoly, and the departure needs hastening. We believe the people to be loyal, but their loyalty finds no expression, and the Government is too apt to take the venomous expression of an ungrateful and disappointed caste for that of the whole nation. When education has really reached the people we shall bear less of disloyalty and more of their real necessities.

A diminution in the number of schools teaching the classes who look to education solely as a road to Government employment and an increase in that of such as reach the masses of the people is urgently required. A man likely to make his way in the world does not need that he should be almost implored to come and be taught. It is the mediocrities who throng our higher class schools, simply because they are so cheap that it is worth while running the chance of eventually gaining a place in a Government office through them. A little discouragement would cause the retention of only the ablest, and would force the stream of indolent Brahminism into other channels. Compare the number of Brahmins who have succeeded in independent lines, with the vast mob of "good morning sirs" who infest the purlieus of every office. We are sincerely pleased to see a Brahmin succeed as a civil engineer or a doctor, out of Government service. It shows that the man has some backbone. On the other hand Government is not bound to offer a feeding-bottle to every marrowless youth who demands employment merely because he can worry Shakespeare. The best man, Brahmin, or Koonbee, or Mahar, should have a chance of pay and place, but they should have a fair start. It is more than a mistake, it is immoral to give all to one caste, and it is also against the British feeling of "fair-play." We really believe that educational officers will to a very great extent endorse these suggestions, allowing for the influence of departmental custom. We commend them, at all events, to the consideration of those in authority.

THE STEAMER CHINA.

YESTERDAY morning the Steamer China was floated completely off the mud-bank and was towed to one of the P. and O. Co.'s regular moorings. We regret to learn, however, that she is drawing such a depth of water (something like 27 feet) that she cannot be towed into dock, and there is a possibility that in order to save her she may have to be run on the mud-bank again. Captain Alderton and his men are hard at work endeavouring to avert this result, but their labours wear just now a somewhat doubtful complexion.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

THE Lancashire cotton strike is now in full swing, and there are few signs of compromise, although talk on the subject abounds. It is admitted by the men themselves that success in their effort to prevent a reduction is hopeless. The secretaries of two of the Weavers' Unions, who have published a letter on the subject, confess their inability to cope with what they call the "organised force and power of the Masters' Unions," but they meekly add: "We shall peacefully and quietly resist until starvation forces submission." This attitude they appear to think has something pathetic and martyr-like about it; and they evidently expect to be praised for such touching resignation to the stroke of fate. This infatuation gives an excellent idea of the present mental state of the British operative. He is absolutely incapable of taking what may be termed a practical or business view of his position. He does not seek to know whether the masters may or may not be perfectly justified in the concession they claim by the state of trade, so that he may have a valid excuse for accepting the 10 per cent. reduction; he does not ask whether, even admitting that the masters claim too much, it may not be expedient to yield to them, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. He simply takes his stand on the broad and intelligible ground that every proposal of the masters to reduce wages should be resisted, rightly or wrongly, as involving a dangerous precedent. The one d

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR PRIVATEERING.

LONDON, MAY. 16.

Latest advices state that Russian agents are negotiating for the purchase of ships in the United States suitable for privateers.

The steamer Cimbria, which took over the Russian officers and men to America, still remains in Maine harbour.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

Nothing has yet transpired respecting the result of Count Schouvaloff's Mission to St-Petersburg.

THE RIOTS AT BLACKBURN.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The riots among the men on strike at Blackburn continue; several arrests have been made, and the military force has been strengthened, but no collisions have as yet taken place between the rioters and the troops.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Homeward Bombay Mails of the 29th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. do.	80¾
5 per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109½
Bar Silver.....	53½

The Manchester Market has been unsettled. About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 16, 10-12 A. M. H. M. S. Lynx, from Sycheiles, arrived.

GALLE, MAY 16, 6-10 P. M. Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Suez, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 16.

CANNANORE, 6 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29 83.

CANARA, 6 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 6.; thermometer 91-1; barometer; 29-890.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind NE., NW.

TUTICORIN, 4 55 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer 89; barometer 29-86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W strong; thermometer 95.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8½d.	,,

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE BOMBAY FORESHORE PROPERTIES.

We understand that, in reply to representations from Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. and from the proprietors of the Mazagon and Frere Estates, the Government of Bombay has curtly refused to modify the offers already made for the purchase of the Sassoon Dock and the Mazagon and Frere properties, and has stated that these offers will be kept open till the 30th of June, and that, if not accepted before that date, they will be considered to have been declined. What course the Government will, in that case, take, is not stated. No answer has yet been returned to the letter from the Colaba Company, protesting against the offer made for their foreshore rights, and it is therefore believed that the Government intends to make some increase to the offer of 10 lakhs for this property. The shareholders of the Jamsetjee Bunder and Apollo Press have agreed to accept the Government offer of Rs. 4,75,000 for their wharfage rights and land.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India be kept on Saturday, the 25th May, being the day appointed by Her Majesty for its celebration at home, and that all public offices and institutions be closed on that day.

WE hear that Sir R. Temple, on his trip down the coast the other day, only made a stay of a few hours at Ratnagherry, landing at 11 a.m. and leaving at 3-30 p.m. He made, however, the best use of his time while ashore, inspecting the new harbour, for monsoon use, a few miles to the north of Ratnagherry, and the road to it from the station, the High School, and the Saw Mills, which last enterprise he was very much pleased with. His Excellency lunched with Mr. Watt, the Judge, Mr. Crawford, the Collector, being absent on duty at Bombay, and took a drive about the station before leaving—spending some time at the excellent Clubhouse, which is Mr. Crawford's latest improvement at Ratnagherry.

THE *Pioneer*—*Apropos* of the difficulty which prejudice imposes in the way of getting hungry folk to accept State relief, here is a story which reaches us from Lucknow. At the Malhiabad poor-house a man died, his brother asked for the corpse and burnt it in the usual manner. The brotherhood put him out of caste for having anything to do with the body of a man who had been in a Government poor-house, and he brought a suit for damages against the persons who had put him out of caste in the court of the Assistant Commissioner.

WE are glad to see that the book on *Cavalry Tactics*, which we lately noticed at some length in these columns, and which is the work of a young and promising Indian officer, is very favourably reviewed in the leading English papers. The *Times* devotes to it a review nearly three columns long, of which we quote the concluding paragraph:—"The book before us is a most thoughtful, practical, and exhaustive monograph. It will, no doubt, be extensively read, and it is to be hoped that among its readers will be those who preside over the British Army. That its lessons will be at once acted on we do not believe, for though the suggestions made involve no violent changes, yet the conservatism of soldiers is proverbial, and among the most conservative of all are British Cavalry officers."—The *Saturday Review* is almost equally complimentary. It says:—"On the whole *Cavalry Tactics* will repay attentive perusal, although we cannot subscribe to some of the confident opinions enunciated. The author scarcely does the military authorities justice when he impatiently frets against what he considers their shortsighted conservative tendencies. He seems to forget that of late very much has been done towards the professional instruction of the cavalryman; and that competent judges hold that our light cavalry especially is not behind that of any other nation in practical knowledge of the duties it may be called on to perform. At the same time, it is well to remember that tactical exigencies demand corresponding organization; and that on this head something more is required than patchwork, or 'putting new wine into old bottles.'"

THE *Englishman*:—From the fact that Count Schouvaloff has taken with him no written proposals to St. Petersburgh, two things are, we think, evident; that so far at least the British Government has no intention of abating aught from its previous demands, and that whatever representations he may make to his master, he will make entirely on his own private responsibility. What good can come of such a mission, or how Sir Stafford Northcote could base on it any hope of a settlement, we cannot understand. Even if Count Schouvaloff is sincere in his desire to make peace, it is still highly improbable that he should succeed where the German Emperor has failed. But it is far more probable that, however much he may love peace, he loves Russian interests better, and that the main object of his mission is to impart to his Government more complete information regarding the temper and preparations of England than he could give in his despatches. The fact is the divergence of view between the two Governments is so great that neither can meet the other half way without undergoing a degree of humiliation to which no great Power would consent except as the result of defeat. It follows that *a fortiori*, neither party can meet the other more than half way, except as the result of defeat. Nothing but dire necessity, we are convinced, will induce Russia to retreat. That she does not yet feel herself under the pressure of such necessity is sufficiently manifest from the tone of the semi-official announcements just published, assuming that they express her real feelings.

THE *Beacon*—The Indus Valley State Railway is a sort of "will-o'-the wisp" in these dry parts, an unusual occurrence, something that one sees once during life and never sees again. But the Indus Valley line is really to be opened after all, and the month of July is said to be the time when the first train will run right through, except over the gap at Sukkur. Some ten or nine days ago we stated that the engineers had been sent up the line to expedite matters so as to have the line in readiness for emergencies, such as moving troops. We now learn that peremptory orders have been given to finish the line by July, so that at least one train may run through daily. We trust that this statement may be correct, and that we may next have to report on the working of the trains and to announce the saving of time effected by the opening of the line throughout. The formal opening must be delayed, we presume, till the cold weather, for no one would come to attend the ceremony now with the thermometer considerably above 100, and with no better means of cooling the wine that will be imbibed on the occasion than in water at 96, the ordinary temperature at this season at Sukkur, and sundry other places of water and the only means available for cooling wine in those parts.

THE operation of "countermining," which has of late been frequently spoken of as a means of clearing a passage through a channel or stretch of water in which torpedoes have been planted, consists in exploding large charges of powder, gun-cotton, or other explosive, sunk to some distance below the surface of the water, in order that the shock produced, transmitted through the surrounding fluid, may stave in or otherwise injure any of the enemy's submarine mines which may be arranged in the vicinity. A certain area being thus cleared of any hostile torpedoes, this space may be continually enlarged by dropping and exploding other countermines, each one in advance of the other, until finally the whole passage is cleared. Unless, however, the exact position of the defensive torpedoes has been determined beforehand, it is evident that a very large quantity of explosive material will have to be expended, since, the radius of rupture of a countermine being comparatively small, several charges may be exploded at points where they will do no damage. The existence of submarine mines may, however, generally be discovered by "sweeping" the area in which it may be suspected they have been placed. This operation is performed by dragging through the water a rope which is weighted so as to keep it at a certain depth below the surface, and the ends of which are attached to two boats, which are rowed or steam forward together at a given distance apart. The mines of the enemy, having been discovered by this means, can then be readily destroyed by countermining.

IN his speech at the recend Festivities in Keble College, at which, by the way, the Bishop of Bombay was present, Mr. Gladstone thus discoursed on simplicity of life as one of the special wants of our age:—

You have told us that the first of the special features of Keble College is one which lies in the social sphere of life. It is stated in a circular that the college is intended, by the economy of its management and the general character of its regulations, to help and encourage those who wish to live simple lives, even from the not unkindly notice taken today of this celebration, that there are people in the world residing not many scores of miles from us who have not assembled within these walls and elsewhere, which at all goes to support this benevolent apprehension, or to show that great suffering will have to be undergone. (Laughter.) Manners, we have been told, are changed, and now it appears that even physical wants undergo modification; and going back half a century, to the period of my own youth, and comparing what was eaten at Oxford and at Eton in my time, I do not hesitate to say that notwithstanding all that you have put down here with great propriety about your living with simplicity, you are a much more liberal dietary than that on which we grew up to manhood in our day. (Cheers and laughter.) But I believe, that, estimating your proceedings by the wants and by the standard of the time in which you live, you do live simply. Is that an evil? Is that a needless admonition to administer to the present age? Is it or is it not true that the sudden, enormous, and widely-diffused access of wealth to this country which has been witnessed especially by the last 20 years does constitute in some respects a real danger? Is it or is it not true that we have too many signs in the constitution and working of our society, too many signs even in the columns of our journals, that this danger is a real and not an imaginary one? (Cheers.) I make bold to say that there is an admonition which the age more requires than an admonition of the wisdom, of the utility, and of the happiness of this simple living. (Cheers.) It has to do with the highest Christian virtues, and it has to do with civil and social virtues also. It lies at the root and foundation of manhood. There are those who believe that in the fashions that now begin to prevail, English manhood itself is not altogether free from danger. Especially is it desirable that simplicity of living, even if we cannot carry it through the whole of life, should be cherished in the earliest stages, for there is nothing that tends more to rub away prematurely the bloom of youth than a too early introduction to an abundance of material enjoyments. As the infant and as the young child is not unduly benefited, but is injured by the confusion of toys, even so the modest wants of youth are easily supplied; but great is the misfortune of those—and the case is common in this country—who in boyhood, and under their parents' roofs, are accustomed to a style of enjoyment which afterwards, when the responsibilities of life and manhood have begun, they find it impossible to sustain. Many is the life that has been blighted through inability to stand the consequences of that change, and therefore I am bold to say that that aim which you profess to pursue, and which you pursue in reason and within limits, and according to what is practicable, is an aim most healthful and most needful for the time and country in which we live.

THE Nonconformist Minister, Mr. Tuck er, who lately made a smart hit at Lord Beaconsfield by alleging that in "Tancred," a novel which Mr. Disraeli wrote when he was "young and curly," the sun was described as setting in the east, has been obliged to admit that he has misrepresented the author of "Tancred." In a letter to the *Times*, he says:—

SIR,—I have procured a copy of "Tancred" and find I must accept the correction of "F. S. L." It was the moon that set behind the Mount of Olives. The passage begins thus:—"The broad moon lingers or the summit of Mount Olivet, but its beam has long left the garden of Gethsemane and the tomb of Absalom, the waters of Kedron and the dark abyss of Jehoshaphat. Full falls its splendour, however, on the opposite city, vivid and defined in its silver blaze." It is a beautiful passage altogether, a clear photograph of the moon setting in the east.—I am, &c., FRANCIS TUCKER.

April 25.

ACCOUNTS from Constantinople up to April 24 leave no doubt that in the uncertainty of the issue of the *pourparlers* the Russians were doing their best to strengthen their position. On Monday, April 29 (the Greek Easter) the Grand Duke, at San Stefano, was to pass in review a force stated to amount to 60,000 men, who were then to be stationed between San Stefano and the Black Sea. The number may be exaggerated, but advices from various sides concur in stating that considerable movements of troops have been made in the direction of Constantinople, as well as of Gallipoli. There were two divisions in the Russian lines between Sharkoi and Wisha, and a third has lately been sent thither. According to a letter from Tchataldja in the *Politische Correspondent*, 2,000 Sappers and 8,000 Infantry were at work there turning and completing the lines thrown up by the Turks. Along the whole line from Hademkoi to Derkos, on the Black Sea, four smaller redoubts have been enlarged and five new ones constructed. There still remain a good many of the siege guns belonging to the Turks, the time allowed for their removal—three days—not having been sufficient for the purpose. These are far from sufficient to arm the extended works, but 100 heavy guns and 30 mortars were expected to arrive from Odessa by Burgas, a port which seems to be largely used both for the transport of troops and material. At San Stefano, as well as on other exposed points of the coast, strand batteries have been erected so as to frustrate any attempts to land. According to Russian accounts, doubtless greatly exaggerated, no fewer than 700 guns are already in position along the coast.

Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen gives a statement showing the changes in area and population which will be brought about if the Treaty of San Stefano is carried out. Before the war the Turkish empire in Europe comprised an area of 9,467 German square miles, viz., 6,483 square miles under the sole sovereignty of the Sultan, 2,201 in Roumania, and 783 in Servia. This statement does not include Crete. If the new treaty is carried out, Turkey proper will retain only 2,827 German square miles, of which 2 263 will be practically separated from the heart of the empire, the territory surrounding Constantinople and Adrianople. That territory will dwindle down to the small area of 564 square miles only. New Bulgaria will comprise 3,091 German square miles, that is, more than Turkey proper, and far more than the Constantinople district. Servia will gain 154 German square miles by the war, growing from 783 to 937 square miles. Montenegro, which hitherto comprised 78 square miles, will henceforth embrace 248. Roumania will gain 240 by the acquisition of the Dobrudscha, but will lose 154 by the retrocession of Bessarabia. The net result, therefore, will be a gain of 86 square miles, bringing its area up from 2,201 to 2,287 square miles. Now as to population. Turkey in Europe has hitherto numbered 15,549,923 inhabitants; of which number 9,100,000 were in Turkey proper, 5,073,000 in Roumania, and 1,366,923 in Servia. The Treaty of San Stefano reduces the population of Turkey proper to 4,445,000—that is, 2,911,800 in the western half (Salonica), and 1,103,200 in the eastern (Constantinople—Adrianople). Bulgaria will have a population of 4,118,000, Servia will gain 226,000, raising its figure from 1,366,923 to 1,592,923; Montenegro will gain 143,000, bringing up its population from 170,000 to 313,000; and Roumania will lose 136,600, gaining, on the other hand, 174,900, by which means its total population will increase from 5,073,000 to 5,111,300.

THE *Times*, commenting upon the Pope's Encyclical letter, observes that at the beginning of a Papal reign such a missive may be expected to strike the keynote of a lifelong policy; and it is of considerable political interest on this occasion because Protestants as well as Catholics would be glad to know whether the Papacy persists in its refusal to hold any relations with the kingdom of Italy. It was clear that there could be no chance during the lifetime of Pius IX. But it was thought that his successor would be less unbending. A first glance at this Encyclical letter will tend to disappoint such expectations, for Leo XIII. might seem to be as unbending as Pius IX. himself. But a slight examination of the document will tend to correct that idea. It was too much to expect that he would contradict the teaching of the late Pontiff, even respecting a matter which lies so clearly beyond the province of dogma as the temporal power. But, meanwhile, he may try to make the best bargain he can with the powers of evil. Such has been the persistent practice of the Roman Catholic Church. Leo XIII. declares that the Church does not make war against civilization and progress. It may be so. Everything depends on his definition of these terms. The best proof that his claim is true would be given by an acceptance of changes which modern civilization pronounces to be good. The tone of the Encyclical gives some hope of such a disposition, for it is free from the violence which marred the utterances of the Pope's predecessor. The *Morning Post* considers that the moderate tone in which the Encyclical is couched is well calculated to disarm hostile criticism. So far as one can judge of Leo XIII. from his letter, he seems willing to accept the constitutional *rôle* which circumstances have imposed upon him. The *Standard* finds in the document symptoms of a desire to bring the Papacy and modern thought into more rational relations with each other than those which inevitably resulted from the Syllabus of Puis IX. There is good reason to believe that Leo XIII. will endeavour to find some mode of retreat for the Ultramontane party.

THE following (says *Vanity Fair*) is a *resumé* of the memorandum of the Austrian Cabinet on the subject of the Treaty of San Stefano:—

Before examining the different articles of the Treaty which might affect Austrian interests, Count Andrassy reminds the Russian Government of the solemn assurances the Czar gave when his armies crossed the Pruth, to the effect that Russia desired no increase of territory, that she would respect the absolute neutrality of the Danube, and that the autonomy of Bulgaria and the improvement of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte was the only object of the war. Relying on these solemn assurances, says Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Empire agreed not to interfere with the Russian advance.

But the Treaty of San Stefano goes much further than the lines thus laid down by the Czar himself, and the Austrian Chancellor implies, without actually saying it, that if his Government had been aware of the ambitious nature of the Russian plans they would not have allowed the war to go on.

In the first place, Austria objects to the length of time during which Bulgaria is to be occupied, and to the number of men who are to garrison the new Principality. She thinks nine months or a year quite long enough to insure its pacification, and that 25,000 instead of 50,000 men are ample for the purpose.

Secondly, Count Andrassy considers that the organization proposed for Bulgaria implies that it will become a vassal of the Russian Empire, to which Austria has a right to object. A European Commission should therefore determine the constitution of the new State, and not a group of Russian employés.

Austria does not positively object to an acquisition of territory by Servia and Montenegro, but some of the districts proposed to be annexed should, in her opinion, remain integral parts of the Turkish Empire, which must, in order to be able to exist at all, have absolute control of the line of railway from Salonica to the Ægean Sea, and from Roumelia to Herzegovina. The Austrian Government objects strongly to Montenegro having a port on the Adriatic, which is equivalent to the establishment of a Russian naval station in that sea. At any rate, the consent of the other Powers, three of whom (Italy, France, and England) have direct interests in the Mediterranean, must first be obtained.

Thirdly, Austria considers it absolutely necessary that the interests of the Christian portion of the Christian population should be considered. The Treaty of San Stefano neglects them absolutely in favour of the Slavo-Bulgarian element, and this Count Andrassy holds to be a bitter irony on the intentions Russia declared in favour of the Christians.

Lastly, all questions relating to the mouths of the Danube and to Bessarabia should be settled, by an international committee or Conference. The above memorandum was accompanied by an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis-Joseph to the Czar, which Count Langenau had the honour of presenting.

Vanity Fair also learns from its Vienna correspondent, by telegram, dated the 18th April, that Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the Austrian note has arrived. It is quite confidential and very conciliatory. His Highness declares that Russia is willing to shorten the term of occupation of Bulgaria, and to give Austrian interests in Western Turkey their due weight. But no positive concessions are offered.

THE Persian Embassy at Constantinople is informed that the Shah's route will be first to St. Petersburg, then Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, returning, after a short tour in Spain, by Turkey, Egypt, Mecca, and the Persian Gulf.

PEACE OR WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you did not insert the article from the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* in my letter of the 14th, having contently copied it into a former edition of your paper, I would ask your readers, who are interested in this subject, in justice to me, as well as those who hold my views, to turn to your edition of the 3rd instant, where, on the fourth and last page, under the head of "Russian Finance," they will find the article below another from the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, quoted by the *Times* correspondent. It escaped my notice; it may have escaped theirs.

I would ask them to read it together with my letter, as the latter without the former is like a counsel's address in court without a document or witness to support his view of the case.

May 16. PLASSEY.

P.S.—The *Times*, and *Pall Mall Gazette* even, just received, still further support these views.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I arrived in harbour during the fitting out of the Expedition and was short of drinking water. I was informed that it was impossible to obtain water, no private water boats being allowed to ply, and the Government boats could not attend. We had not a drop of water on board from Tuesday till Saturday except water filled in a cask in our own boat from water-carriers on the jetty walls or tanks in the Fort, with the inevitable result, all hands sick with diarrhœa. Well, there is not an expedition every day, but one day last week the P. and O. s.s. China sank, or was scuttled since which time the water boats have been in attendance upon her with precisely similar consequences More than a dozen ships have been without water since Saturday last, necessitating casks filled from the shore, with God only knows what sort of water, but the crews of ships and the harbour doctors will be able to say with what result.

Bombay, May 16. SHIPMASTER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

A TELEGRAM from Landour tells us that the weather there and at Mussoorie has been "awful"; there, I can only say, it has been the same, though, to obviate tautology, I will say it has been terrific. We have had more than our usual share of violent gales and terrible hail-storms this spring. One that occurred about a month ago did very great damage to fruit, flowers, and worse than all, to the wheat and barley crops; the latter, being in the lower hills ripe for the sickle, and the upper just then coming into ear, when again a couple of days ago, storm after storm came up, culminating in a terrible shower of hail-stones, which destroyed what the former storm had spared, covering the ground till the hills were white far and near.

People have now settled down, and this coming week we are to rush into all sorts of gaiety and engagements which will occupy every moment of our time, and so it will continue, without much cessation, to the end of the season. Imagine the hard work we have before us; how fagged we shall be by the end of October; how glad of a little respite from the toil of pleasure. Here are some of our engagements for the next few days, and now I think of it they commence to-day. The first meeting of the Gymkhana is to be held this afternoon in the pretty valley of Anandale, in the centre of which is our racecourse. There will be races and steeple chase, tilting in the ring—ladies also are to tilt; the prize for them are to be "bangles," while we are promised a meeting weekly (weather permitting). To-morrow the batchelors give a ball; on Monday is the great annual fair which is held in the romantic valley of Seepee, about six miles from Simla, when all Simla turns out of town for a rural holiday. A lecture to be delivered by Mr. Sampson, of the Civil Service, on the 16th at Bishop Cotton's School. The public are invited to attend. You observe we combine the instructive with the frivolous. On the 18th we are to have a spring flower show; the floral exhibitors are few, and these, only such as are possessed of hot houses and conservatories, under shelter of which the flowers have been able to thrive, for the outside gardens have been nearly destroyed by the hail. The Monday "Pops" commence on the 20th. The Levee on the 25th at Peterhoff, and the State Ball in celebration of the Queen's Birthday on the 29th, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab is expected to arrive early next week, and not withstanding the stoppage of leave, Simla is by no means empty; the hotels, the boarding houses are almost full, and scarce a house remains unoccupied. The Public Works Department appear to be in right earnest regarding our water-supply. The scheme for giving us an abundant supply of water was proposed more than two years ago, was many months being elaborated; it was commenced upwards of a year back—that is, a channel was cut for a distance of three or four miles, levels taken and "benches" works made at certain spots, all by the Department itself, but now the Superintending Engineer in charge has invited contractors to send in tenders to undertake the laying down of the pipes, and for generally completing the whole work. Very stringent regulations are laid down, for the pipes and all the iron work being without a flaw and able to bear a great pressure, the whole is to undergo a severe test by blows with a heavy hammer under immense pressure, before they can be passed; so that, as the materials to be employed must be of the highest quality, the work will cost an enormous sum before it is completed. The necessity for the pipes being made strong is obvious, as the frost is at times during the winter nights very severe, the thaws sudden, and continuous daily for many weeks, extremely trying to any closed pipe, channel or vessel. The time allowed for the final accomplishment of the whole work is two years. Considering, however, that the springs which form the sources from which the supply is to be derived are more than fourteen miles distant, that the channel in which the iron pipes are to be laid has to be carried along the sides of several hills, in one place having to dip considerably, to rise again further on, the ground for almost the entire distance being rock, two years does not appear too much to give the contractors to finish the whole. It will indeed be a great boon to Simla when we do get a sufficient supply of the pure element, for though the heavens do pour on us an over-abundant quantity of moisture, occasionally nearly drowning us, no means of an effectual nature have ever been taken to store it, and thus the natural supply is of a very evanescent character; it is but during the monsoon and winter that we can boast of its being enough and to spare.

I have not happened to have observed a notice in any of the journals of the day accorded to a publication which has lately made its appearance before the reading public, printed and published at Simla, called *The Sportsman*. India has long possessed, and the different sections of society been represented by journals of many kinds—political, religious, comic, but the sporting world has as yet had no organ absolutely and exclusively devoted to advocating and chronicling *divertissements*. The proprietors of the new paper aim at producing in their columns accounts of races, of sporting matters by "field and flood," of gymkhana sports, badminton, lawn tennis, tournaments, billiard matches, instructions as to the management of horses, dogs, &c.; in short, to touch with a light and graceful hand, on all matters pertaining to the amusements, relaxations, and recreations of life, showing there is a gay as well as a grave side to human nature, the former needing culture as much as the latter, and, indeed, by giving a zest to life, producing not only a fullness of enjoyment, but also giving energy and strength to mind and body, for the serious business of life. The journal is at present in its very infancy, but I think it shows promise of expanding in time to the height of its ambition and aspiration—that is, of being in India, what *The Field* is in England. I see in your issue of the 2nd inst. a letter signed "Delta" speaking of the terrible infliction this persons going to Egypt are liable to, viz, ophthalmia. It may not be generally known that there is a most effectual and yet simple remedy for this malady which has long been in common use in India, and one which French physicians have recognized the value of, as curing, and, if taken in time, arresting an attack of this acute species of inflammation in the eyes. It is a preparation of equal parts of opium, alum, and the gum taken from the root of the barberry bush, known in the bazaar as *khsaut*, the whole made into a paste, and applied while *hot* to the eyelids and temples. A few applications of this ointment which must be put on some hours each time, has the effect of drawing copious tears from the eyes, rendering them cool and removing the inflammation. I give this prescription, thinking it may be of avail to some of our troops now bound to the sandy plains of Egypt.

In this part of the country great anxiety is felt for the full completion of the Sind Railway, which will connect Kurrachee with Lahore, the capital of the Punjab; we are in the Punjab—and so shall benefit. We look forward to the time, and hope it is not far distant, when the English mail for these provinces will come through Kurrachee, and reach us, it is thought, a couple of days sooner than it does now.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March.....	Military	Embury.
Overture.....	Morgano	Hertel.
Quadrille	Lucia	Donizetti.
Selection	Genio Tanze	Gung'l.
Waltzes;.....	Victoria	Rubner.
Galop		

THE Italian Mail Steamer Australis, Captain F. Bozzoni, arrived in harbour from Genoa last night.

A NOTICE in our advertising columns invites the attention of municipalities, contractors, and others to a fresh consignment of Devoe's kerosene oil, well known to be the best for all lighting purposes, received by Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., importers of American goods.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th May was Rs. 2,04,81,919, add silver received during the week Rs. 2,84,724. The sum of Rs. 19,00,000 sold, leaving, during the week Rs. 36,70,643 was remitted to Calcutta; the balance left was Rs. 1,49,96,612. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 4,77,601 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th May, was 580, being 4 less than in the preceding week, 224 less than the total of the week ending 15th May 1877, and 113 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 44.46. There were 203 deaths from remittent fever, which are 22 less than the previous week and 51 less than the same period last year. There were 34 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 61 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 45, 18, and 24, respectively, as compared with 69, 42, and 37 last year.

BAIL FOR THE SURAT EDITORS REFUSED.—On Saturday last, at Surat, the editors of the *Gujerat Mittra* and the *Deshi Mittra*, as well as a vakil, named Goolabdas, were arrested on charges arising out of the recent Surat riots. The same day two principal grain merchants, named Hurjee Mahavla and Gunputram Ambaram, were also arrested in connection with the same matter. On Monday last, Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Pandurung Balbhadra, who had been telegraphed for from Bombay, and Mr. Shivram, a vakil, appeared before Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, Huzoor Deputy Magistrate at Surat, and applied that their clients to be admitted to bail. After considerable discussion, Mr. Thatte refused to accept bail, referring the parties to Mr. Lely. Mr. Lely happened to be in Bombay at the time, Mr. Shivshunker appeared before Mr. Thatte again on Monday and applied for bail. The magistrate again refused, referring the vakil to Mr. Scannell, the District Superintendent of Police.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan, named Hussain Damudjee, was yesterday sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail, on being adjudged guilty of having committed a criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 150, belonging to Mahomed Ally Moolvee Vullejee.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Subha Muckoond and eleven others were charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killeen, prisoner No. 1 and three others with keeping a common gaming house at Lohar Chawl, and the whole of the prisoners with being found gaming therein. They were all adjudged guilty, and three of the prisoners were fined Rs. 15 each, two Rs. 6 each, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

THE following notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"Whereas, in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages, situated along that portion of the G. I. P. Line of Railway lying in the Nasik District, the matter of the consignal grain robberies that are committed on that Line it being found that the said inhabitants have either directly or indirectly aided in them, it has been deemed expedient to quarter policemen at the cost of the said villages under the provisions of Section 16 of (Bombay) Act VII. of 1867; it is hereby notified that the Honourable the Governor in Council, under the power vested in him by that Section, is pleased to direct that a Force as detailed, at a grand total annual cost of Rs. 34,985, be quartered where necessary along the Line of Railway in the said District at the cost of the inhabitants of the said villages for a period of one year, or until further orders."

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Khandalla that a tigress with two cubs has made her appearance near the place, and has done a great deal of mischief for the past two or three days. On hearing this news the following gentlemen proposed leaving by the next day's train for Khandalla, and it is to be hoped their endeavours will be crowned with success:—Messrs. Hykoop, Brown, Blakeman, Alexander, and Smith. The first is an excellent shot, and an old shikarree of General. It is further reported that two tigers were caught in a trap, and one shot by Mr. Dence, a railway official living at Khandalla.—*Deccan Herald.*

PROVOKING.—Our Doctor goes out shooting, flushes a duck, and misses with both barrels. The impatient bird flies away saying, "Quack, quack"!!—*Indian Charivari.*

A NEW CURE FOR COBRA BITE.—An old woman, says the Bangalore *Examiner*, received a bite from a cobra, on Wednesday week, whilst she was engaged in gathering small pieces of firewood, and was carried to her house. A fowl's head was then cut off, and applied to the place where the cobra had bit the woman; the fowl died within ten minutes; another was instantly applied in the same way, and died, but the third survived. The woman has apparently quite recovered. We wonder what Dr. Shortt will have to say to the above?

A STATION-MASTER IN TROUBLE.—A correspondent informs a Madras contemporary that the Tanoor Railway Station Master has been fined before the Police Magistrate of the Malabar District at Palghaut for receiving an unlawful gratification, to wit Rs. 40, from a Moplah merchant. It would appear that certain goods were consigned to the merchant, and that the Station Master delayed delivery of them till such time as he obtained the above named amount from the merchant, who, after acceding to the wishes of the Station Master reported his conduct to the Traffic Manager. A prosecution against the Station Master was instituted, and has resulted in his conviction.

THE CHARGE AGAINST G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICIALS OF RECEIVING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, Mr. J. Pereira was charged, under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, with receiving illegal gratifications as a public servant.

Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the defence.

The information of the complainant, Lukhamsey Poonsey, which we published yesterday, was read in the presence of the prisoner, who was identified by the complainant as the person alluded to in his information. The Magistrate then postponed the case for further hearing to the 29th instant, and on the application of Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of prisoner, bail was allowed in the sum of Rs. 5,000 in his own recognisance and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each. The prisoners, Dias and Nana Shoray, were also allowed to be held to bail in the same amount. Mr. Dewey was unable to furnish the necessary bail required of him and he was consequently remanded to jail.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of Messrs Treacher and Company was held yesterday afternoon above the business premises in Rampart Row. Mr. Warre Prescot presided, and there were also present Mr. Adam Tait and Mr. John Cruddas, directors; Mr. John Cameron, manager in India, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. Alfred King, Mr. Fred. King, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. Richardson, Mr. E. Rammell, Mr. W. C. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Jarvis, Mr. P. Murzban, Mr. P. DeMiranda, Mr. Burjorjee Pallonjee, Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, and Mr. Gaspar Gonsalvez.

The Chairman moved the confirmation and adoption of the annual report, which has already been published in our columns. He said it was so thoroughly satisfactory that no remarks were necessary.

Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. P. Murzban moved that a dividend of 12½ per cent. be declared, payable on or after the 30th May next.

Mr. Robinson seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson proposed that Mr. A Moorhouse and Mr. H. R. Cormack be appointed auditors, and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 350 each.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and carried.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie suggested that a similar amount to that devoted to the same purpose last year be distributed amongst the employés.

The Chairman said that last year there was a balance of Rs. 3,190-9-3 which was paid over to the staff, the distribution being settled by the managers. There was not so large a balance left over this year after declaring the dividend, but he thought they were rich enough to pay it in any case.

Mr. Mackenzie proposed that Rs. 3,190 be distributed amongst the staff, at the discretion of the Manager (Mr. Cameron), and with the approval of the directors.

Mr. W. Richardson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Alfred King, seconded by Mr. Cruddas, a vote of thanks was accorded to the board of directors.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said the praise was scarcely so much due to the directors as to the managers in England and India, in whose hands the actual conduct of the business lay.

There being no further business, the meeting then separated.

RAILWY CONFERENCE.

Simla, 1st May 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—The papers read are on the following subjects, with the exception of No. 10, viz:—

1.—Standard dimensions.

2.—Continuous brakes-power on trains.

3.—Communication between passenger and train staff, and between guard and driver.

4.—Adaptation of rolling-stock to Military purposes, and duties of Railway servants in time of war.

5.—Establishment of a clearing-house.

6.—Simplification of fares and goods tariff and the assimilation of systems of working as far as possible on all Railways.

7.—Means to promote the comfort and convenience of Railway travellers.

8.—Wages and allowances to Railway employes.

9.—Bonuses or provident Fund for Railway employes, if any, to be established and which to be preferred.

10.—Training and industrial schools for children of Railway employes with a view to their useful employment in India, including the establishment of hill sanataria for the employes and their wives and families.

RESOLUTION.

There are so many and important points remaining to be settled in connection with all of the foregoing subjects, that it is deemed advisable that a Conference of delegates from all the Guaranteed and State Railways in India and Burmah, and from the Consulting Engineer's Department of the three Presidencies to a conference to be held in Calcutta, probably some time in January next, for the purpose of discussing these questions, and with a view to aid the Government of India in coming to a right conclusion in regard to them.

2. A detailed list of the enquiries on each of the subjects abovementioned will be circulated for information hereafter, when the date of the assembly of the proposed conference can be more definitely fixed than it can be at present. In the meantime, the opinions of all officers, both of the upper and subordinate and of the mechanical classes, interested in any of the above points, are freely

detail the whole history of these shipments to England; to whom first offered, to whom sent, and their results both to the houses who bought them and to the men who sent them. But, enough of this, it may be taken for granted that England need not fear competition from countries walled in by protective tariffs ranging on cotton goods from 15 to 75 per cent.

Professor Anderson, one of the greatest authorities on machine tools, recently declared that Lancashire was a generation ahead of the world. If yet another proof is wanting, the losses are heaviest in fabrics which are exclusively produced in and shipped from this country. Alluding again to your article we find "that the sound policy will be for the capital of this country to be held as far as may be possible in reserve, for manufacturers to limit both the quantity and cost of production as closely as they can," while further on we read, "the expedient of working short time is open to the objection that it leaves fixed expenses unaltered for a diminished quantity of production," thus blowing hot and cold almost in the same breath. It is also stated, "We are told that the workers in one of our chief industries, blind to the signs of the times, and led, it is to be feared, by guides for whom the excuse of blindness cannot be urged," &c. Now, this assumes that the operatives do not understand the conditions of the trade and the nature of the remedy required. Over and over again they have agreed to submit to a reduction in the rate of wages if it was accompanied by the true remedy in this case—namely, "short time," thus agreeing to a double reduction in order to restore full time and full wages. They have offered to submit the whole question to arbitration. If this is reasonable, why is it not accepted? The alternative of no work or a 10 per cent. reduction (which would be simply of no use to their masters) is presented to them. They refuse the latter, hence the deadlock. They do this not in a spirit of hostility, not even with the hope of victory, but with the full conviction that at a great self-sacrifice borne at once they will render a great service to their employers and to the future condition of the trade. Remember that one month's production from the districts affected is no less than 400 million yards of calico; a month's stoppage a relief to the market to that extent. As to ourselves we utterly and entirely disclaim the imputed motive. We have no interests to serve by or through a strike. To us this is a period of intense anxiety and responsibility; it adds immensely to our work; it will task to their utmost the unions we represent, but it will not put one farthing in our pockets.

We have scarcely ventured to advise the men to resistance, though we can assure your readers that the course being pursued has the approval of eminent merchants, agents, bankers, and many manufacturers. We are certain that the wages of 120,000 persons have no right to be tampered with, unless upon a great emergency and upon the most absolute proof that good will come out of it. Three-fourths of these people are paid upon the same standard, at the same rate as in 1853. Any improvement in their wages is due to improved and speedy machinery, and their own increasing activity and dexterity. Practically they are no better off to-day than 25 years ago because of the enhanced cost of living; while the general labour of the country has largely improved in value.

We feel, then, that we are struggling in a just cause. We fear no investigation of the circumstances. We are ready to bow to the decision of a Court of Arbitration and, although, we fear that we are unable to cope with the organized force and power of the Masters' Unions, we shall peacefully and quietly resist until starvation forces submission, believing that thereby we shall hasten the dawn of the good time coming alike to masters and men.

On behalf of the workpeople we remain yours truly.

JOHN WHALLEY, Secretary to the Blackburn Weavers' Union.
THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, Secretary to the East Lancashire Weavers' Union.

Lancashire, April 18.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—I beg to enclose a statement of the employers' case in answer to manifestoes which have appeared on behalf of the weavers in the north and north-east Lancashire district, and I shall be obliged by your giving it a place in your paper. I am requested to explain that it has been the custom for representatives of the employers and each branch of the operatives to meet in friendly council upon the questions arising out of their mutual relations; that these meetings have been characterized by courteous exchange of opinion, and that, there being no arrangement for resort to outside arbitration, each side has acted under a heavy sense of the responsibility arising out of the consideration, that failure in the negotiations must necessarily lead to an industrial war.

It was with the full knowledge of the possible and, indeed, most probable consequences clearly before them that the employers came to the conclusion to reduce wages 10 per cent. They felt then, and are more convinced now that there is no room for concession on their part, and regret, therefore, there can be no groundwork for compromise.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOSHUA RAWLINSON, Secretary of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.

16, Nicholas-street, Burnley, April 24.

"The weavers' delegates in the last manifesto, which appeared in *The Times* of the 22d inst., have made the most ample admission of the ruinous state of the cotton trade. The loss on an 8½lb. shirting is stated at 7d., and on a 10-yard jacconet at 2½d. The weekly loss on 500 looms is estimated at £60. But this is not all. They say further, 'We are aware that the cotton trade has suffered for a long time, and is still suffering severely.' So far both sides are agreed. The difference commences with the remedy. No longer able to bear the strain so clearly described, the employers propose to reduce the expense of manufacture by a reduction of wages. The operatives insist upon diminished production as the proper remedial agent, and allow a reduction of wages as a temporary and subordinate expedient. They stipulate, however, that the reduction of wages shall last only so long as short time is worked, thus insisting upon the establishment and guarantee of a *minimum* rate of wages, regardless of the labour market or other surrounding circumstances. In support of their view they point to the smallness of the reduction of cost which ten per cent. on the wages would make, and argue that it would all be lost to the manufacturers; that it 'would be engulfed as a petty fragment, in addition to the already large and increasing loss.' They estimate it at ¼d. per lb., but it is nearly 1-3d. The diminution in the wages charges would amount to £1,500 a year in a mill with 500 looms, with the necessary spinning. This is certainly but half the admitted loss, but assuming that a reduction of wages will reduce the loss of the manufacturer, is it too much that, having suffered 'most severely' for a 'long time,' and being face to face with the prospect of protracted difficulty, he should require the workpeople to share the loss? Let us suppose that the manufacturer consented to work on, bearing the whole of the heavy and increasing sacrifice, would his necessary ruin be an advantage to the operatives? Would it sustain their wages in the long run? Would it open up new or extend existing markets to relieve the 'plethora' of stocks, or take off the over-abundant prodution? But the manifesto says that the manufacturer could not retain the advantages gained by reduced wages; that he would have to yield to the merchant: that wages would be reduced to the detriment of the operative without gain to the manufacturer. There is no reason why this should be so. When the loss is so serious as is admitted, a reduction of cost affords no inducement to a concession in price. The price will be regulated by the demand and supply irrespective of the cost. If the price declines, it will be because the demand continues inadequate, not because the goods can be made cheaper. But the lowered cost will enable the employer the sooner to escape from loss. It will enable him to meet more successfully that foreign competition which is persistently ignored by the workpeople's representatives. If, in spite of the reduced cost, no relief is obtained, it will be because the depression of trade continues increasing, and then a reduction of production may be inevitable owing to the impossibility or the risk of further holding stocks. It will be brought about by failures, by the worst appointed mills ceasing to work, by individual resort to short time or to temporary stoppage. The cure will, in course of time, be effective, although it will be gradual.

"Now, let us examine the action of organized short time, such as the operatives propose. If continued long enough, it would raise the price of goods to the cost of production, but the circumstances of firms vary so much that the time required by one manufacturer would be much greater than that required by another, and the inducements to return to long time would influence the former too soon for the interests of the latter. Hence, organization, even if temporarily arranged, would not last. Let us, however, suppose this difficulty got over and short time generally worked until prices advanced and until the cotton trade became profitable. What would follow? All would again produce to their utmost power. Extensions before deemed imprudent would be made. Fresh capital, perhaps operative capital, as at Oldham and elsewhere, would find its way into the trade; over-production would speedily again manifest itself, and, as no doubt it would be considered that the remedy lay in a new resort to short time, the trade would be made to rest upon an artificial instead of upon a sound and healthy basis. By the employers' method the cost of production would be diminished and over-production corrected by natural, effective, and unfailing agencies. By that proposed by the weavers, the cost of production sustained, perhaps enlarged, by artificial and in the end ruinous means. It must never be forgotten that our cotton trade is mainly dependent upon the East for an outlet for the produce of its increased investment of capital. Since 1860 the great Eastern markets have increased their consumption of British cotton from 1,048 to 1,840 million yards, or 80 per cent., while the other foreign markets altogether have only taken from us 1,996 million yards in 1877, against 1,728 million yards in 1860, or an increase of 15 per cent. This is because nations which once depended upon us for their clothing now either make entirely or partially for themselves; as, for example, the United States, which in 1860 took 237 million yards of our goods, and last year only 61 million yards, while herself exporting to the extent of about three million sterling. In India a factory industry has taken root, and China, which is contemplating the erection of factories, is proved to possess unbounded supplies of coal. Everywhere we are threatened with growing and vigorous competition. In 1860 Great Britain used half the visible supply of cotton. Last year she used 3,017,000 bales, against a rival consumption elsewhere of 3,959,000 bales. If we endeavour, therefore, to raise prices by empirical processes, we stimulate this destruction. On the contrary, while if we reduce the cost of our cotton textile productions by every legitimate means we at least do all we can to hold our own and to find in our industrial productions the means of paying for the imported food of the people. We cannot expect to supply the world with cotton goods or any other manufactures if we demand higher wages and work shorter hours than other people. Capital is increasing elsewhere. Our supposed monopoly of coal and iron is proved to not to exist. Other nations show themselves to be as capable of organization as our own. The race will be to the frugal, the industrious, and the enduring. As for the proposal to submit the question at issue to arbitration, upon what principle is the arbitrator to decide? Is he to be guided by the existing state of trade, or by its position for the last few years? Both are allowed to have been bad. Is he to be influenced by his view of our prospects? Of what value can any individual's opinion be? Is he to look at the cost of living? If he were to decide that it necessitated higher wages, the decision would not provide the means of even paying the existing rate. Arbitration is therefore out of the question. The employers are beset with difficulties, and must themselves take the responsibility of deciding how best to deal with them. They do not dispute the right of the workpeople to appraise the value of their own labour, or to refuse the terms which the employers feel justified in proposing. They do, however, deprecate the efforts that have been made, especially at public meetings, by the weavers' delegates to excite angry feelings among the co-operatives against the employers; the offensive attacks made in the delegates' first manifesto; the attempts to concentrate ill-will upon individual manufacturers; and the spirit of animosity displayed from the commencement of the agitation. They are, however, glad to observe that the last weavers' manifesto is of a more temperate character, and trust that this improved spirit will prevail throughout the dispute. If not, a severe shock may be given to the present system of conference between chosen representatives of both sides, the object of which is the promotion of harmony and the arrangement of differences."

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865, that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

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FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Bourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and is prescribed upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION WERE universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to excess in a more than usually rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—

"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold one gross of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"ROSINA Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely,
ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—

"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act upon me; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing, I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be